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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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Volume 84

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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CANNED FRUIT AND JUICE PRICES
IN NETHERLANDS COMPARED

Dutch importers' selling prices (import duties and taxes paid) of selected canned fruit and juices in September 1961, December 1961, and March 1962 are compared as follows:

| Type and quality | : Units | : Netherlands price | | | : Origin |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------------|--------|---------|---------------|
| | : per doz. | : Sept. | : Dec. | : March | |
| | : Cans | : U. S. dollars | | | |
| CANNED FRUIT | | | | | |
| Apricots: | | | | | |
| Halves, choice..... | : 8 oz. | 1.66 | 1.69 | 1.69 | United States |
| Halves, standard..... | : No. 2½ | 3.91 | 3.94 | 3.94 | United States |
| Halves, standard..... | : No. 303 | 2.39 | 2.42 | 2.42 | United States |
| Halves, in heavy sirup.. | : 1/2 kilo | 2.32 | 2.32 | 2.32 | Spain |
| Peaches: | | | | | |
| Halves, choice..... | : No. 2½ | 3.94 | 3.98 | 4.31 | United States |
| Halves, standard..... | : No. 2½ | 3.81 | 3.85 | 4.08 | United States |
| Halves, standard..... | : No. 303 | 2.55 | 2.62 | 2.62 | United States |
| Halves, standard..... | : No. 10 | 12.43 | 12.60 | 13.19 | United States |
| Halves, white..... | : 15 oz. | 2.72 | 2.85 | 2.85 | Japan |
| Halves, white..... | : No. 2½ | 4.81 | 4.81 | 4.81 | Japan |
| Halves, 100% Oreillons.. | : 5 kilo | 19.72 | 19.72 | 19.72 | Spain |
| Pears: | | | | | |
| Halves, standard..... | : No. 2½ | 5.14 | 5.14 | 5.14 | United States |
| Fruit cocktail: | | | | | |
| Choice..... | : No. 2½ | 4.81 | 4.77 | 4.71 | United States |
| Choice..... | : No. 303 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.12 | United States |
| Choice..... | : 8 oz. | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.79 | United States |
| Choice..... | : No. 10 | 16.91 | 17.40 | 17.40 | United States |
| Grapefruit sections..... | : No. 303 | 2.92 | 2.98 | 2.98 | United States |
| Mandarin oranges: | | | | | |
| Fancy, small..... | : 11 oz. | 2.32 | 2.42 | 2.49 | Japan |
| Fancy, small..... | : No. 2½ | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.66 | Japan |
| Fancy, small..... | : No. 10 | 21.22 | 21.22 | 22.87 | Japan |
| Pineapple: | | | | | |
| Sliced, fancy..... | : No. 2½ | 5.47 | 5.50 | 5.47 | United States |
| Sliced, choice..... | : No. 2½ | 4.14 | 4.41 | 4.24 | United States |
| Sliced, standard..... | : No. 2½ | 4.08 | 4.18 | 4.01 | United States |
| Pieces, choice..... | : 30 oz. | 1/ | 3.55 | 3.51 | Taiwan |
| CANNED JUICE | | | | | |
| Orange juice..... | : No. 2 | 2.49 | 2.29 | 2.29 | United States |
| Orange juice..... | : 46 oz. | 1/ | 5.24 | 5.30 | United States |
| Grapefruit, sweetened..... | : No. 2 | 1.86 | 1.69 | 1.79 | United States |
| Grapefruit, sweetened..... | : No. 2 | 1.66 | 1.69 | 1.69 | Israel |
| Pineapple, fancy..... | : No. 211 | 1.26 | 1.33 | 1.33 | United States |
| Pineapple, fancy..... | : No. 2 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | United States |
| Tomato..... | : No. 2 | 2.25 | 2.32 | 2.32 | United States |
| Tomato..... | : No. 2 | 1/ | 1.99 | 1.99 | Israel |

1/ Not quoted.

U.S. TOBACCO EXPORTS
DOWN SLIGHTLY IN MARCH

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in March 1962 totaled 28.5 million pounds, compared with 28.6 million in March 1961. The value of March 1962 exports was \$21.6 million, compared with \$21.7 million for the same month a year ago.

Gains were made this year in burley, Maryland, Green River, One Sucker, and cigar wrapper. Flue-cured was down a little from March 1961, and substantial drops were recorded for Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, Virginia fire-cured, and cigar binder.

For the first 3 months of calendar 1962, exports were down 4.9 percent from those in January-March 1961. For the first 9 months of fiscal 1962, exports were 1.7 percent below those for the corresponding period of fiscal 1961.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U.S. exports by type, March and January-March
1961 and 1962, with percentage change
(Export weight)

| Type | March | | | January-March | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | Percent: | | change | Percent: | | change |
| | 1961 | 1962 | | 1961 | 1962 | |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| | pounds | pounds | Percent | pounds | pounds | Percent |
| Flue-cured..... | 21,448 | 20,808 | - 3.0 | 54,288 | 55,582 | + 2.4 |
| Burley..... | 2,266 | 3,558 | + 57.0 | 7,313 | 7,233 | - 1.1 |
| Dark-fired Ky. Tenn..... | 1,412 | 705 | - 50.1 | 5,125 | 2,234 | -56.4 |
| Va. fire-cured <u>1</u> /..... | 273 | 45 | - 83.5 | 1,912 | 849 | -55.6 |
| Maryland..... | 1,295 | 1,704 | + 31.6 | 2,527 | 2,544 | + .7 |
| Green River..... | 28 | 105 | +275.0 | 258 | 318 | +23.3 |
| One Sucker..... | 11 | 39 | +254.5 | 79 | 59 | -25.3 |
| Black Fat, etc..... | 385 | 330 | - 14.3 | 1,331 | 879 | -34.0 |
| Cigar wrapper..... | 159 | 203 | + 27.7 | 796 | 695 | -12.7 |
| Cigar binder..... | 1,219 | 119 | - 90.2 | 1,306 | 188 | -85.6 |
| Cigar filler..... | 19 | --- | --- | 29 | --- | --- |
| Other..... | 80 | 875 | --- | 728 | 1,382 | +89.8 |
| Total..... | 28,595 | 28,491 | - .4 | 75,692 | 71,963 | - 4.9 |
| | Million | Million | | Million | Million | |
| | dollars | dollars | Percent | dollars | dollars | Percent |
| Declared value..... | 21.7 | 21.6 | - .5 | 56.5 | 53.8 | - 4.8 |

1/ Includes sun-cured.

Bureau of the Census.

U.S. exports of tobacco products in March 1962 were valued at \$10.3 million--up 8.4 percent from March 1961. Exports of cigarettes, at 2,097 million pieces, were up 9.2 percent; cigars and cheroots 100 percent; chewing and snuff 6.9 percent. Exports of smoking tobacco in packages and in bulk were down from March 1961.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: U.S. exports, March and January-March
1961 and 1962, with percentage change

| Products and value | March | | :Percent: :change | January-March | | :Percent: :change |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------------|
| | 1961 | 1962 | | 1961 | 1962 | |
| Cigars and cheroots | | | | | | |
| (1,000 pieces)..... | 1,223 | 2,448 | +100.2 | 3,541 | 5,226 | +47.6 |
| Cigarettes | | | | | | |
| (Million pieces)..... | 1,921 | 2,097 | +9.2 | 5,265 | 5,940 | +12.8 |
| Chewing and snuff | | | | | | |
| (1,000 pounds)..... | 58 | 62 | +6.9 | 215 | 168 | -21.9 |
| Smoking tobacco in pkgs. | | | | | | |
| (1,000 pounds)..... | 86 | 77 | -10.5 | 212 | 171 | -19.3 |
| Smoking tobacco in bulk | | | | | | |
| (1,000 pounds)..... | 759 | 744 | -2.0 | 1,511 | 2,060 | +36.3 |
| Total declared value | | | | | | |
| (Million dollars)..... | 9.5 | 10.3 | +8.4 | 25.2 | 28.9 | +14.7 |

Bureau of the Census.

ONTARIO'S FLUE-CURED
ACREAGE CUT THIS YEAR

On April 30, 1962, the Directors of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board decided that 1962 acreages will be cut 25 percent from the basic revised marketable acreage of 152,178 acres. With the exemption of the first 6 acres of each farm, the 1962 permitted acreage is 120,825 acres. In 1961, with a 20 percent cut from the base acreage, the permitted acreage, with exemptions, totaled some 126,397 acra. But only 122,287 were planted.

The 1961 crop of flue-cured in Ontario totaled about 192 million pounds. (Stocks on December 31, 1961, at 167 million pounds, were at a record high.) If yields this year equal the average for the past 5 years, the crop will approximate 175 million pounds.

IRELAND RAISES TOBACCO
DUTIES

On April 11, 1962, Ireland placed in effect a new duty schedule for tobacco, substantially, raising the rates which had been in effect just prior to that date. The new rate on imports of unmanufactured leaf, containing 10 percent or more moisture, is the equivalent of U.S. \$7.44 per pound, compared with the previous \$6.95 per pound. Rates on other categories of leaf imports were also increased correspondingly.

TURKEY'S TOBACCO EXPORTS
NEAR RECORD

Turkey's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1961 totaled 194.9 million pounds, exceeded only by 1957 shipments of 195 million. Exports in 1961 were 67 million pounds larger than the 128 million in 1960 and probably represented the largest absolute gain for any exporting country during 1961.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Turkey, exports by country
of destination, 1959-61

| Country of destination | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 <u>1/</u> |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u> |
| United States..... | 72,856 | 73,823 | 105,061 |
| Austria..... | 3,476 | 1,675 | 12,789 |
| France..... | 4,396 | 5,097 | 12,300 |
| Germany, West..... | 19,502 | 9,913 | 11,279 |
| Czechoslovakia..... | 8,774 | 6,616 | 8,675 |
| Germany, East..... | 6,138 | 4,168 | 7,696 |
| Switzerland..... | 2,755 | 2,112 | 6,113 |
| Hungary..... | 3,250 | 1,646 | 5,269 |
| Italy..... | 2,118 | 6,913 | 5,240 |
| Belgium..... | 1,247 | 3,250 | 3,867 |
| Japan..... | 1,007 | 88 | 2,767 |
| Poland..... | 8,907 | 3,238 | 2,520 |
| U.S.S.R..... | 3,279 | 2,668 | 2,405 |
| Egypt..... | 925 | 845 | 2,372 |
| Finland..... | 1,802 | 1,919 | 1,863 |
| Others..... | 6,819 | 3,997 | 4,723 |
| Total..... | 147,251 | 127,968 | 194,939 |

1/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Shipments to the United States, at 105.1 million pounds, set a record and represented 54.2 percent of total exports. Record shipments also went to France, Austria, Switzerland, and Japan last year. Exports to France, Austria, and Switzerland were 7.2, 11.1, and 4 million pounds larger than the 1960 shipments of 5.1, 1.7, and 2.1 million pounds, respectively. Shipments to Japan totaled 2.8 million pounds, compared with only 88,000 pounds in 1960.

Exports to the six members of the Common Market rose from 25.8 million pounds in 1960 to 33.7 million in 1961. France accounted for over one-third of the total and nearly all of the increase. Larger shipments to West Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands more than offset the drop in exports to Italy.

Shipments to the Soviet Union and other bloc countries of Eastern Europe were 8.3 million pounds larger than the 1960 level of 18.3 million. East Germany, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia were the markets accounting for the increase. Both the Soviet Union and Poland took less Turkish tobacco last year.

NORTH BORNEO'S CIGARETTE IMPORTS UP SHARPLY

North Borneo's imports of cigarettes during 1961 totaled 6.5 million pounds, compared with 2.8 million in 1960 and the 1955-59 annual average of 1.2 million.

Imports from Hong Kong, at 4.4 million pounds, were 2.9 million pounds larger than the 1960 level of 1.5 million. Takings from the United States rose from 1 million pounds in 1960 to 1.8 million in 1961. However, imports from the United Kingdom continued to decline and amounted to only 335,000 pounds last year, compared with 559,000 pounds in 1955.

North Borneo's exports of cigarettes (largely reexports), at 3.6 million pounds, were double the 1960 level of 1.8 million pounds. The Philippines was the principal destination, accounting for almost 96 percent of total shipments. Exports to the Philippines totaled 3.4 million pounds, compared with 1.6 million for the previous year. Other markets include Indonesia, Brunei, and Sarawak.

SWISS CIGARETTE OUTPUT TOPS PREVIOUS HIGHS

Cigarette output in Switzerland during 1961 totaled 12.2 billion pieces--a new record. Production was 12.3 percent greater than the 1960 level of 10.9 billion pieces and almost double the 1950 output of 6.8 billion. Filter-tipped cigarettes accounted for 77.4 percent of total 1961 Swiss output--proportionately higher than in any country in Europe.

CIGARETTES: Switzerland, output by types during 1961, with comparisons

| Type | 1950 | | 1960 | | 1961 | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Quantity | | Quantity | | Quantity | |
| | Percent | | Percent | | Percent | |
| | of total | of total | of total | of total | of total | of total |
| | Million | Percent | Million | Percent | Million | Percent |
| | pieces | Percent | pieces | Percent | pieces | Percent |
| Domestic (dark)..... | 1,241 | 18.3 | 856 | 7.8 | 833 | 6.8 |
| Maryland..... | 2,648 | 39.1 | 5,943 | 54.5 | 6,595 | 53.8 |
| Oriental..... | 1,253 | 18.5 | 2,230 | 20.4 | 2,323 | 19.0 |
| American Blend..... | 842 | 12.4 | 1,500 | 13.8 | 2,148 | 17.5 |
| Virginia..... | 788 | 11.7 | 380 | 3.5 | 350 | 2.9 |
| Total..... | 6,772 | 100.0 | 10,909 | 100.0 | 12,249 | 100.0 |

Production of Maryland-type cigarettes continued to rise but represented a slightly smaller percentage of total output than in 1960. Production was 11 percent greater than the 1960 level of 5.9 billion pieces, but the percentage share of total cigarette output declined from 54.5 percent in 1960 to 53.8 percent in 1961.

Swiss production of American-type blended cigarettes during 1961, at 2.1 billion pieces, was about 43 percent greater than the 1960 level of 1.5 billion and represented 17.5 percent of total output, compared with 13.8 percent in 1960. Production of both domestic-type and Virginia-type cigarettes continued to decline.

BELGIAN TOBACCO IMPORTS UP SLIGHTLY

Belgian imports of unmanufactured tobacco rose to 66.4 million pounds in 1961 from 64.5 million in 1960.

Imports during 1962 are not likely to equal the previous year's level because manufacturers during the past 3 years have increased their purchases significantly prior to the increase in tariff rates levied on leaf imports outside of EEC which became effective on January 1, 1962. As the result of the increased purchases, stocks are at the highest level since World War II.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Belgium, imports by country of origin, 1959-61

| Country of origin | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 1,000 <u>pounds</u> | 1,000 <u>pounds</u> | 1,000 <u>pounds</u> |
| United States..... | 16,550 | 17,617 | 17,449 |
| Rhodesias-Nyasaland..... | 5,214 | 7,339 | 6,656 |
| Brazil..... | 4,958 | 4,625 | 4,398 |
| Netherlands 1/..... | 2,555 | 3,161 | 4,244 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 4,048 | 3,948 | 4,045 |
| Greece..... | 4,092 | 4,325 | 3,970 |
| Paraguay..... | 2,379 | 2,487 | 2,928 |
| India..... | 3,955 | 2,463 | 2,619 |
| Indonesia..... | 1,931 | 2,352 | 2,356 |
| Argentina..... | 1,538 | 1,825 | 1,283 |
| Italy..... | 1,799 | 1,199 | 1,221 |
| Philippines..... | 933 | 981 | 1,133 |
| Japan..... | 2/ | 511 | 606 |
| Turkey..... | 1,312 | 1,561 | 121 |
| Other..... | 7,950 | 10,137 | 13,398 |
| Total..... | 59,214 | 64,531 | 66,427 |

1/ Reexports. 2/ If any, included in other.

Imports of U.S. leaf, at 17.4 million pounds, were slightly smaller than the 17.6 million imported in 1960. Takings of Rhodesian leaf were 9.3 percent smaller than the 1960 level of 7.3 million pounds, while imports from Italy, India, and Japan were a little larger than for the previous year.

Average prices paid for imported leaf from principal suppliers during 1961, in terms of U.S. equivalents per pound, were as follows: United States 52 cents; Greece 31 cents; Italy 39 cents; India 20 cents; Rhodesias-Nyasaland 33 cents; Canada 37 cents; Brazil 32 cents; and Dominican Republic 27 cents.

PORTUGAL DEVELOPS VACCINE AGAINST AFRICAN HOG FEVER

Portugal has developed a vaccine for African Swine Fever, a spectacular achievement in wiping out this serious malady.

Reserach on the vaccine was carried out by the Director of the National Laboratory of Veterinary Research in Lisbon. Adequate supplies for Portugal can be produced, according to the Secretary of State for Agriculture in a press conference on May 8.

African Swine Fever spread through Portugal in 1960. Total deaths from the disease and slaughter of infected and exposed animals in 1960 totaled about 13,500 head and in 1961 increased to over 19,000 head. The government has been compensating farmers for the loss of hogs due to the disease control program.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

The Ellen Bakke left Australia April 27, 1962, with 611,520 pounds of beef for the United States--255,360 pounds for Seattle, 89,600 for Portland, 85,120 for Los Angeles, and 181,440 for San Francisco.

The ship is scheduled to arrive at Seattle June 14, Portland June 21, Los Angeles July 3, and San Francisco July 8. The cities mentioned indicate location of purchaser and, usually, the port of arrival and general market area; the meat, however, may be diverted to other areas for sale.

COLOMBIA TO IMPORT CATTLE FROM FRANCE

The Colombian Charolais Cattle Association announced April 29 that it plans to import 222 head of Charolais bulls and cows from France during August and September this year.

The Association will resell the imported animals to several cattlemen. Charolais have been increasing in popularity in Colombia where they have been crossed with other breeds, primarily Brahmas. The imported animals will range in age from 1 to 1-1/2 years.

ECUADOR MAY IMPORT U.S. SHEEP

Ecuador has embarked on a 7-year sheep improvement program.

The National Association of Sheep Growers in Ecuador may purchase 1,500 head of Rambouillets in the United States this August and September. The Association bought 100 head of prebred Rambouillet ewes and rams in Utah for delivery in early 1962.

Imports of breeding stock are being financed by a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank. Ecuadoran producers may borrow up to 80 percent of the cost of the sheep and amortize the loans over a 7-year period.

The Ecuadoran Association recently bought 2,500 Corriedales in Australia and New Zealand, after it had surveyed the United States as a source of supply.

Inquiries regarding sales of sheep to Ecuador should be addressed to: Mr. Galo Plaza, President, Asociacion Nacional de Criadores de Ovejas, Quito, Ecuador.

U.S. EXPORTS OF ANIMAL FATS AND OIL DECLINE

U.S. exports of animal fats and oils in January-March were 15 million pounds below the first quarter of 1961 and export values were \$5 million lower.

The largest volume decline was in the category of animal greases and fats, mainly hog greases, which were more than 9 million pounds below the first quarter of 1961. Shipments of inedible tallow were 4.4 million pounds below those in the first 3 months of 1961. Lard exports declined by 2.5 million pounds.

Exports values declined relatively more than volume as export prices of animal fats and oils averaged considerably below those of January-March 1961. The value of lard shipments dropped \$3.6 million or 25 percent compared to a 2-percent decline in the volume shipped. Export values of inedible tallow and animal greases and animal fats decreased \$0.7 million and \$1 million, respectively.

ANIMAL FATS AND OILS: U.S. exports by types, volume and value,
calendar years 1958-61 and January-March 1961-62

| Commodity | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | January-March | | Increase(+) or decrease(-) 1961 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | 1961 | 1962 | |
| ----- Million pounds ----- | | | | | | | |
| Edible: | | | | | | | |
| Lard..... | 388.9 | 604.2 | 620.0 | 418.6 | 114.4 | 111.9 | -2.5 |
| Tallow..... | 5.1 | 12.9 | 11.8 | 3.4 | 1.1 | .6 | -.5 |
| Oleo oil 1/..... | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | .7 | 1.2 | +.5 |
| Oleo stock..... | 3.9 | 5.6 | 2.4 | .7 | .1 | .2 | +.1 |
| Shortenings, animal fat, excluding lard..... | .6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 3.8 | .9 | .9 | --- |
| Total edible..... | 402.1 | 628.2 | 639.8 | 430.8 | 117.2 | 114.8 | -2.4 |
| Inedible: | | | | | | | |
| Tallow..... | 1,040.2 | 1,328.4 | 1,514.4 | 1,593.1 | 364.7 | 360.3 | -4.4 |
| Animal greases and animal fats..... | 69.0 | 122.4 | 174.0 | 203.0 | 44.1 | 35.0 | -9.1 |
| Animal oils, nes 2/..... | 3.0 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | -.3 |
| Oleic acid or red oil..... | .9 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | .4 | .2 | -.2 |
| Stearic acid..... | 6.8 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 1.2 | 2.2 | +1.0 |
| Total inedible..... | 1,119.9 | 1,464.3 | 1,705.0 | 1,813.9 | 411.9 | 398.9 | -13.0 |
| Total edible & inedible..... | 1,522.0 | 2,092.5 | 2,348.8 | 2,244.7 | 529.1 | 513.7 | -15.4 |
| ----- Million dollars ----- | | | | | | | |
| Edible: | | | | | | | |
| Lard..... | 52.3 | 60.2 | 60.6 | 46.7 | 14.4 | 10.8 | -3.6 |
| Tallow..... | .6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | .3 | .1 | .1 | --- |
| Oleo oil 1/..... | .6 | .7 | .6 | .7 | .1 | .2 | +.1 |
| Oleo stock..... | .6 | .6 | .3 | .1 | 3/ | 3/ | --- |
| Shortenings, animal fat, excluding lard..... | .1 | .2 | .2 | .7 | .2 | .2 | --- |
| Total edible..... | 54.2 | 63.0 | 62.8 | 48.5 | 14.8 | 11.3 | -3.5 |
| Inedible: | | | | | | | |
| Tallow..... | 89.7 | 101.8 | 98.8 | 113.6 | 24.3 | 23.6 | -.7 |
| Animal greases and animal fats..... | 6.3 | 9.6 | 12.3 | 17.1 | 3.9 | 2.9 | -1.0 |
| Animal oils, nes 2/..... | .4 | .7 | .7 | 1.0 | .2 | .2 | --- |
| Oleic acid or red oil..... | .1 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .1 | 3/ | -.1 |
| Stearic acid..... | .9 | .8 | .9 | .8 | .1 | .2 | +.1 |
| Total inedible..... | 97.4 | 113.1 | 112.9 | 132.7 | 28.6 | 26.9 | -1.7 |
| Total edible & inedible..... | 151.6 | 176.1 | 175.7 | 181.2 | 43.4 | 38.2 | -5.2 |

1/ Includes oleo stearin. 2/ Includes neatsfoot oil. 3/ Less than \$50,000.

U.K. LARD IMPORTS UP 10 PERCENT

Lard imports by the United Kingdom in January-March were 10 percent larger than a year earlier with imports from the United States sharing in the gain.

U.K. imports in January-March totaled nearly 111 million pounds, an increase of nearly 10 million over a year earlier. Imports from the United States rose from 73 million to 87 million pounds. Imports from Poland, Belgium, and Sweden increased; but imports from France, Denmark, the Netherlands, West Germany, and Canada declined. The United States held 79 percent of the market this year compared with 72 percent in 1961.

West Germany, a relatively large net importer of lard, is a small shipper to the United Kingdom.

LARD: United Kingdom imports by country of origin, and percentage of total, January-March 1961-62

| Origin | Jan.-March 1961 | | Jan.-March 1962 | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Quantity | Percent of total | Quantity | Percent of total |
| | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent |
| United States..... | 73,145 | 72.4 | 87,020 | 78.6 |
| Poland..... | 1,765 | 1.7 | 5,825 | 5.3 |
| France..... | 14,588 | 14.5 | 5,398 | 4.9 |
| Belgium..... | 2,796 | 2.8 | 5,318 | 4.8 |
| Denmark..... | 3,930 | 3.9 | 3,617 | 3.3 |
| Netherlands..... | 2,946 | 2.9 | 1,478 | 1.3 |
| Germany, West..... | 931 | .9 | 878 | .8 |
| Sweden..... | 468 | .5 | 830 | .7 |
| Canada..... | 307 | .3 | 39 | --- |
| Others..... | 150 | .1 | 312 | .3 |
| Total..... | 101,026 | 100.0 | 110,715 | 100.0 |

Henry A. Lane and Co., Ltd.

FROZEN STRAWBERRIES ARRIVE FROM MEXICO

A preliminary report on frozen strawberry imports from Mexico for the week ending May 19 shows 1.6 million pounds to the United States and .06 million to Canada. Official U.S. Customs figures (in the first 3 months of 1962) show frozen strawberry imports to be 318,000 pounds in January, 996,000 pounds in February, and 6,463,000 pounds in March.

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS MORE DRIED MILK

Imports of dry whole milk into the United Kingdom in first quarter, 1962 of 13 million pounds were 58 percent above the same quarter of 1961.

Of this quantity, New Zealand supplied 4 million pounds, Austria 3 million pounds, Denmark 2 million pounds, and France, the Netherlands, and Australia one million pounds each.

Nonfat dry milk imports were up 12 percent to 35 million pounds, due largely to increased imports from New Zealand (26 million pounds compared with 24 million pounds a year earlier). France and Australia increased their shipments slightly in this period.

Exports of dry whole milk rose from 468,000 pounds to 2 million pounds, of which 813,000 pounds went to Switzerland, and 260,000 pounds to Nigeria.

Sales of nonfat dry milk of 6 million pounds were less than half those of the previous year. Greatly reduced shipments to Denmark (from 3 million pounds to 224,000 pounds), and to the Netherlands (from 5 million pounds to 347,000 pounds), accounted for most of this decline.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS APPROACHING ANOTHER WORLD RECORD

Present indication are that U.S. wheat and flour exports during July-June 1961-62 may reach 685 million bushels.

Actual shipments as reported by the Department of Commerce from July 1961 through March 1962 totaled 533.5 million bushels, or 80 percent of the amount exported during the 12 months (July-June) of 1960-61.

Inspections of wheat for export from April 1 through May 11, 1962, show a slight decrease in shipments compared with the same period a year earlier. However, forward sales are high enough to expect the current fiscal year total to be at least 4 percent larger than the 661 million bushels exported during the previous year.

Shipments of wheat to Brazil and Chile in the Western Hemisphere; West Germany, the Netherlands, and Yugoslavia in Europe; Turkey in Asia; and Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia in Africa totaled 146 million bushels during July-March 1961-62, compared with 59 million in the first 9 months of 1960-61. In contrast, there were major reductions in exports to Italy, Poland, and India.

Flour exports from July 1961 through March 1962 at 81 million bushels (grain equivalent) were only 3.6 million larger than during the same months a year earlier. The overall increase was the result of larger shipments to Egypt, which has been the largest market for U.S. flour in recent months.
(Table on next page)

WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-March 1960-61 and July-March 1961-62

| Country of destination | July-March 1960-61 | | | July-March 1961-62 | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------|---------|--------------------|----------|---------|
| | Wheat | Flour 1/ | Total | Wheat | Flour 1/ | Total |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels |
| Western Hemisphere: | | | | | | |
| Canada | 5,735 | 53 | 5,788 | 9,222 | 134 | 9,356 |
| Central America | 2,243 | 2,272 | 4,515 | 2,708 | 2,029 | 4,737 |
| Cuba | 547 | 1,188 | 1,735 | — | — | — |
| Haiti | 544 | 80 | 624 | 1,370 | 59 | 1,429 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 18 | 786 | 804 | 10 | 1,169 | 1,179 |
| Bolivia | — | 2,544 | 2,544 | — | 2,457 | 2,457 |
| Brazil | 25,313 | 96 | 25,409 | 39,328 | 205 | 39,533 |
| Chile | 1,200 | 690 | 1,890 | 6,937 | 1,358 | 8,295 |
| Colombia | 2,066 | 717 | 2,783 | 3,002 | 794 | 3,796 |
| Paraguay | — | 48 | 48 | 2,359 | — | 2,359 |
| Peru | 2,603 | 280 | 2,883 | 5,987 | 376 | 6,363 |
| Venezuela | 5,999 | 96 | 6,095 | 9,071 | 103 | 9,174 |
| Others | 1,364 | 2,372 | 3,736 | 770 | 2,767 | 3,537 |
| Total | 47,632 | 11,222 | 58,854 | 80,764 | 11,451 | 92,215 |
| Europe: | | | | | | |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 3,830 | 3 | 3,833 | 4,679 | 1 | 4,680 |
| France | 397 | 2 | 399 | 3,118 | 2/ | 3,118 |
| Germany, West | 6,094 | 271 | 6,365 | 12,732 | 157 | 12,889 |
| Greece | 2,626 | 1,591 | 4,217 | 1,416 | 1,654 | 3,070 |
| Italy | 32,200 | 4,690 | 36,890 | 13,580 | 4,530 | 18,110 |
| Netherlands | 5,049 | 2,470 | 7,519 | 16,727 | 2,388 | 19,115 |
| Norway | 886 | 310 | 1,196 | 2,864 | 8 | 2,872 |
| Poland | 37,087 | 654 | 37,741 | 13,490 | 807 | 14,297 |
| Portugal | 2,857 | 659 | 3,516 | 7,945 | 454 | 8,399 |
| Spain | 15,507 | 228 | 15,735 | 15,800 | 349 | 16,149 |
| Switzerland | 3,161 | — | 3,161 | 4,862 | 2/ | 4,862 |
| United Kingdom | 13,936 | 1,314 | 15,250 | 11,203 | 2,375 | 13,578 |
| Yugoslavia | 3,870 | 1,849 | 5,719 | 24,311 | 1,908 | 26,219 |
| Others | 1,951 | 570 | 2,521 | 1,670 | 801 | 2,471 |
| Total | 129,451 | 14,611 | 144,062 | 134,397 | 15,432 | 149,829 |
| Asia: | | | | | | |
| Ceylon | — | 3,226 | 3,226 | — | 2,857 | 2,857 |
| India | 103,346 | 190 | 103,536 | 68,025 | 652 | 68,677 |
| Indonesia | — | 367 | 367 | — | 2,636 | 2,636 |
| Iran | 4,742 | 146 | 4,888 | 2,145 | 361 | 2,506 |
| Israel | 5,516 | 170 | 5,686 | 6,774 | 98 | 6,872 |
| Japan | 25,447 | 2,082 | 27,529 | 24,862 | 1,887 | 26,749 |
| Jordan | 3,004 | 1,925 | 4,929 | 8 | 2,593 | 2,601 |
| Korea | 8,853 | 883 | 9,736 | 7,317 | 805 | 8,122 |
| Lebanon | 741 | 600 | 1,341 | — | 1,058 | 1,058 |
| Pakistan | 26,665 | 757 | 27,422 | 23,210 | 423 | 23,633 |
| Philippines | 4,798 | 1,075 | 5,873 | 6,788 | 869 | 7,657 |
| Saudi Arabia | 27 | 2,048 | 2,075 | 78 | 1,710 | 1,788 |
| Syria | 5,599 | 5,148 | 10,747 | 3,417 | 3,096 | 6,513 |
| Taiwan | 7,774 | 1,166 | 8,940 | 9,493 | 805 | 10,298 |
| Turkey | 10,816 | 78 | 10,894 | 32,768 | 218 | 32,986 |
| Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia | 575 | 2,729 | 3,304 | — | 2,233 | 2,233 |
| Others | 2,459 | 2,553 | 5,012 | 1,490 | 2,135 | 3,625 |
| Total | 210,362 | 25,143 | 235,505 | 186,375 | 24,436 | 210,811 |
| Africa: | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 2,675 | 355 | 3,033 | 8,323 | 422 | 8,745 |
| Congo, Republic of | — | 384 | 384 | — | 1,583 | 1,583 |
| Egypt | 14,316 | 21,903 | 36,219 | 19,237 | 23,636 | 42,873 |
| Morocco | 851 | 678 | 1,529 | 9,511 | 909 | 10,420 |
| Nigeria | — | 1,576 | 1,576 | — | 1,460 | 1,460 |
| Tunisia | 4,335 | 57 | 4,392 | 11,870 | 107 | 11,977 |
| Others | 3,425 | 1,398 | 4,823 | 1,920 | 1,615 | 3,535 |
| Total | 25,602 | 26,354 | 51,956 | 50,861 | 29,732 | 80,593 |
| Oceania | — | 30 | 30 | — | 28 | 28 |
| World total 3/ | 413,047 | 77,360 | 490,407 | 452,397 | 81,079 | 533,476 |

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent). 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes shipments for relief or charity.

Compiled from records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

1961 WAS GOOD YEAR FOR MOZAMBIQUE AGRICULTURE

World market prices for most of Mozambique's predominantly agricultural exports were stable throughout most of 1961.

There were increased exports of cotton, sugar, tea, cashew nuts, and copra to traditional customers, but sisal exports decreased in value over 1960. These commodities supplied nearly 80 percent of the total value of exports.

Mozambique had near record production levels of sugar, cashew nuts, copra, and tea, and substantial crops of seed cotton and sisal, but at lower levels than 1960. Cotton continued to be the major export item (\$23.7 million, mainly to Portugal), with sugar second (\$11.1 million, mainly to Portugal). Cashew nuts were valued at \$10.8 million, mainly to India, (this includes about 7,000 tons of shelled nuts exported mainly to the United States). Tea exports were valued at \$8.1 million, mainly to the United Kingdom and the United States. Cashew nuts are first exported to India for shelling and grading before being reexported mainly to the United States.

While the United States supplies little to Mozambique (mostly machinery and other manufactured items), wheat has recently become a new import from the United States for the new flour mill in Lourenzo Marques. Between 15,000 and 20,000 metric tons are said to have been imported in 1961 from Canada, Australia, and the United States, but detailed official statistics are not yet available.

U.S. imports from Mozambique were principally shelled cashew nut kernels, tea, sisal, cashew shell liquid, tanning extracts, and rock lobster tails; they amounted to about 6 percent of Mozambique's exports.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS DOWN

U.S. rice exports from August through March 1962 declined 15 percent from the same period of the preceding year.

Exports in terms of milled rice were 13,062,000 cwt. (100 pounds) as against 15,386,000 shipped in the corresponding months of the preceding marketing year. Shipments to Asia declined sharply, namely to Pakistan and India.

Exports to countries in Africa increased 50 percent, with the largest increases in rice to Ghana, the Republic of the Congo, and other Western Africa.

Shipments to countries in Europe gained 26 percent, principally to West Germany.

(Table on next page)

RICE 1/: United States exports 2/ to specified countries, March 1962, with comparisons

| Country of destination | August-July | | August-March | | March | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1961 | 1962 |
| | 1,000 cwt. | 1,000 cwt. | 1,000 cwt. | 1,000 cwt. | 1,000 cwt. | 1,000 cwt. |
| Western Hemisphere: | | | | | | |
| Canada | 283 | 233 | 168 | 407 | 21 | 39 |
| Bahamas | 64 | 71 | 47 | 48 | 2 | 4 |
| Cuba | 3,101 | 216 | 216 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jamaica | 26 | 54 | 38 | 53 | 8 | 4 |
| Mexico | 278 | 189 | 136 | 38 | 15 | 3/ |
| Netherlands Antilles | 82 | 110 | 70 | 67 | 9 | 12 |
| Chile | 205 | 209 | 152 | 84 | 14 | 14 |
| Venezuela | 163 | 67 | 21 | 53 | 4 | 24 |
| Other countries | 4/ 1,090 | 476 | 212 | 207 | 5/ 37 | 7 |
| Total | 5,292 | 1,625 | 1,060 | 957 | 110 | 104 |
| Europe: | | | | | | |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 341 | 229 | 159 | 217 | 44 | 5 |
| Germany, West | 702 | 1,056 | 527 | 1,350 | 114 | 309 |
| Netherlands | 575 | 647 | 508 | 443 | 157 | 89 |
| Poland | 83 | 52 | 52 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Spain | 75 | 45 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweden | 58 | 65 | 58 | 48 | 4 | 2 |
| Switzerland | 39 | 57 | 34 | 63 | 3 | 11 |
| United Kingdom | 505 | 567 | 368 | 545 | 57 | 88 |
| Yugoslavia | 122 | 120 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other countries | 210 | 198 | 157 | 53 | 33 | 2 |
| Total | 2,710 | 3,036 | 2,018 | 2,719 | 414 | 506 |
| Asia: | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong | 234 | 211 | 211 | 83 | 41 | 0 |
| India | 4,619 | 5,728 | 5,383 | 3,175 | 1,083 | 314 |
| Indonesia | 3,357 | 2,697 | 2,004 | 1,744 | 419 | 239 |
| Iraq | 361 | 55 | 23 | 586 | 0 | 8 |
| Israel | 111 | 157 | 83 | 98 | 0 | 10 |
| Nansei and Nanpo Islands | 394 | 405 | 181 | 444 | 30 | 136 |
| Pakistan | 174 | 2,897 | 2,009 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 89 | 130 | 100 | 250 | 15 | 41 |
| Other countries | 1,570 | 1,052 | 742 | 653 | 44 | 6/ 135 |
| Total | 10,909 | 13,332 | 10,736 | 7,033 | 1,632 | 883 |
| Africa: | | | | | | |
| Congo, Republic of | 6 | 279 | 137 | 345 | 37 | 196 |
| Other Western Africa | 58 | 148 | 19 | 280 | 0 | 232 |
| Ghana | 177 | 745 | 482 | 850 | 38 | 337 |
| Liberia | 432 | 477 | 254 | 259 | 18 | 21 |
| Nigeria | 28 | 30 | 23 | 13 | 1 | 6 |
| South Africa, Republic of | 307 | 981 | 465 | 474 | 138 | 89 |
| Other countries | 7/ 587 | 231 | 146 | 72 | 9 | 3 |
| Total | 1,595 | 2,891 | 1,526 | 2,293 | 241 | 884 |
| Oceania | 64 | 69 | 46 | 60 | 4 | 4 |
| Others | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| World total | 20,577 | 20,953 | 15,386 | 13,062 | 2,401 | 2,381 |

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Includes Section 416 donations through February 1962 only. 3/ Less than 500 cwt. 4/ 734,000 to Peru. 5/ 25,000 to Peru and 8,000 to Nicaragua. 6/ 49,000 to Kuwait. 7/ 447,000 to Egypt.

FEED GRAINS MARKETS AFFECTED BY INCREASING CATTLE NUMBERS

A significant factor in the increasing demand for feed grains in foreign markets is the gain in cattle numbers in several countries.

Western Europe has 85.2 million head of cattle as compared with the 73.3 1951-55 average, and increases have averaged 3 percent over the last 3 years (1960-62).

France, with 20 million head, has shown an 8.7 percent increase since 1959. Germany at 13.3 million head has gained 9.5 percent in this same period. Italy at 10.5, has gained 16 percent; the Netherlands at 3.4, 12 percent; Denmark at 3.5, 7 percent; and the United Kingdom at 11.6, 5.7 percent.

Poland, with 9.6 million head has gained 15 percent, the greatest Eastern Europe, and the U.S.S.R., with 82.1 has shown a 16 percent increase since 1959.

Japan, another important feed grains market, has 3.4 million head of cattle showing a 19 percent increase from 1951-55 and 6 percent since 1959.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS UP 16 PERCENT FOR JULY-MARCH

U.S. feed grain exports at 9.5 million metric tons from July 1961 through March 1962 showed an increase of 16 percent over the first 9 months of 1960-61.

Larger shipments of corn were mostly responsible for the increase as other grains dropped. Corn exports of 6.9 million tons were up 42 percent from 4.8 million for the similar period last year. The increase was largely in Canada, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Egypt.

Oats exports were down 65 percent from a total of 327,000 tons in 1961 to 114,000 this year. Reduced shipments to Canada, Belgium, and the Netherlands were largely responsible for the drop.

Exports of barley were down 25 percent--a drop from 1.4 million tons to 1 million in a similar period in 1961. Reduced shipments in all areas except countries in the Western Hemisphere, France, West Germany, and Africa account for the decrease.

Sorghum shipment of 1.5 million tons compared with a similar period last year of 1.7 million tons, showed a decrease of 11 percent. Shipments to Austria, West Germany, Italy, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and India were considerably lower than last year, however, increases were shown in shipments to France, Spain, and Japan.

Preliminary forecast for July-April shows that feed grain exports will be about 18 percent larger than the 9.2 million tons in the same months a year earlier.

(Table on next page)

FEED GRAINS: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-March 1960-61 and July-March 1961-62

| Country of destination | Corn ^{1/} | Oats | Barley | Sorghum | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Metric tons | Metric tons | Metric tons | Metric tons | Metric tons |
| July-March 1960-61: | | | | | |
| Canada | 498,020: | 974: | 13,498: | 14,307: | 526,799 |
| Other Western Hemisphere | 80,157: | 1,365: | 34,628: | 17,658: | 133,808 |
| Austria | 139,727: | 3,476: | 55,070: | 11,081: | 209,354 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 343,503: | 32,313: | 71,928: | 329,812: | 777,556 |
| Denmark | 11,392: | 1,267: | 42,843: | 31,697: | 87,199 |
| France | 3,740: | --: | --: | 1,130: | 4,870 |
| Germany, West | 256,241: | 15,276: | 135,180: | 68,628: | 475,325 |
| Greece | 93,323: | --: | 49,744: | 4,399: | 147,466 |
| Ireland | 60,404: | 14: | 1,524: | --: | 61,942 |
| Italy | 64,982: | 7,875: | 47,333: | 17,356: | 137,546 |
| Netherlands | 824,764: | 245,970: | 184,051: | 481,357: | 1,736,142 |
| Norway | 40,518: | --: | 508: | 43,966: | 84,992 |
| Poland | 49,797: | --: | 244,322: | 87,199: | 381,318 |
| Spain | 89,634: | --: | 135,046: | 159: | 224,839 |
| Sweden | 2,180: | 1,040: | 2,754: | 6,723: | 12,697 |
| Switzerland | 7,787: | 17,412: | 25,642: | 8,061: | 58,902 |
| United Kingdom | 1,651,194: | --: | 6,292: | 276,184: | 1,933,670 |
| Other Europe | 21,192: | 45: | 7,087: | 199: | 28,523 |
| India | 79,004: | --: | --: | 53,246: | 132,250 |
| Israel | 96,159: | --: | 37,086: | 147,654: | 280,899 |
| Japan | 318,952: | --: | --: | 86,463: | 405,415 |
| Other Asia and Oceania | 32,414: | --: | 219,797: | 12,057: | 264,268 |
| Egypt | 39,775: | --: | --: | --: | 39,775 |
| Other Africa | 41,814: | --: | 41,116: | 5,055: | 87,985 |
| Total | 4,846,673: | 327,027: | 1,355,449: | 1,704,391: | 8,233,540 |
| July-March 1961-62: | | | | | |
| Canada | 710,808: | 80,012: | 43,044: | 2,273: | 836,137 |
| Other Western Hemisphere | 144,167: | 2,687: | 25,038: | 44,890: | 216,782 |
| Austria | 160,714: | --: | --: | --: | 160,714 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 334,577: | 7: | 17,763: | 386,166: | 738,513 |
| Denmark | 41,953: | --: | 12,346: | 57,346: | 111,645 |
| France | 636: | --: | 5,700: | 14,031: | 20,367 |
| Germany, West | 429,245: | 9,370: | 307,903: | 54,858: | 801,376 |
| Greece | 58,845: | --: | 26,418: | --: | 85,263 |
| Ireland | 100,611: | --: | --: | --: | 100,611 |
| Italy | 316,425: | --: | 3,434: | 1,070: | 320,929 |
| Netherlands | 1,066,230: | 19,467: | 88,008: | 485,214: | 1,658,919 |
| Norway | 60,127: | --: | 1,234: | 34,468: | 95,829 |
| Poland | --: | --: | 69,809: | --: | 69,809 |
| Spain | 149,950: | --: | 92,724: | 3,805: | 246,479 |
| Sweden | 5,543: | --: | --: | --: | 5,543 |
| Switzerland | 4,685: | 2,235: | 4,653: | 7,841: | 19,414 |
| United Kingdom | 1,836,123: | --: | 1,880: | 46,618: | 1,884,621 |
| Other Europe | 42,532: | 26: | 20,357: | --: | 62,915 |
| India | 89,350: | --: | --: | --: | 89,350 |
| Israel | 131,663: | --: | 6,401: | 158,119: | 296,183 |
| Japan | 759,147: | --: | --: | 187,352: | 946,499 |
| Other Asia and Oceania | 55,361: | 196: | 17,790: | 13: | 73,360 |
| Egypt | 246,039: | --: | --: | --: | 246,039 |
| Other Africa | 153,740: | --: | 269,638: | 33,849: | 457,227 |
| Total | 6,898,471: | 114,000: | 1,014,140: | 1,517,913: | 9,544,524 |

^{1/} Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

CANADIAN WHEAT
PRICES INCREASE

Canada has increased its initial (guaranteed) producer prices of wheat by 10 cents per bushel (Canadian currency) for all grades of wheats other than Durum, and 75 cents per bushel for all grades of Durum.

Its basic initial producer prices therefore now are \$1.50 (U.S. \$1.38) per bushel for Manitoba Northern No. 1 hard spring wheat, and \$2.50 (\$2.31) per bushel for No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum, in store Fort William, Port Arthur on Lake Superior, or Vancouver on the Pacific coast.

The approximate average deductions from these prices (deductions for wheat grown in mid-Saskatchewan) are a handling charge of 4.5 cents and freight of 13.8 cents (total of U.S. 16.9 cents) per bushel.

The Canadian initial producer price for Manitoba Northern No. 1 had for many years been \$1.40 (\$1.29 at present rate of exchange) per bushel. The corresponding basic prices of barley and oats were left unchanged at 60 cents (55 cents) per bushel for No. 2 Canada Western oats and 96 cents (89 cents) per bushel for No. 3 Canada Western six-row barley, also in store Fort William, Port Arthur, or Vancouver.

These price increases are retroactive to all wheat which Canadian prairie farmers have sold to the government Wheat Board (the sole purchaser of wheat from the prairie farmers) since the beginning of that country's current grain marketing season on August 1, 1961. For wheat which the farmers have already sold since that date, they will receive supplementary payments which will bring their initial prices to the new levels.

One reason for these price increases is the largest Canadian wheat and flour exports for the first half of the marketing season (August-January) since 1952-53, due to increased shipments to Communist countries. The total exports for the first half of 1961-62 are estimated at 193.2 million bushels, compared with 151.2 million during the corresponding portion of 1960-61.

Another reason is the higher prices at which the Wheat Board is able to resell wheat during the present marketing season. These prices are the highest since 1951-52. The principal reasons for this, in turn, are (1) approximately 23 percent lower total wheat supplies, due mainly to a 45 percent smaller crop, in Canada in 1961-62 than in 1960-61, (2) devaluation of the Canadian dollar last June, and (3) higher world wheat prices.

The Canadian government further devalued the Canadian dollar on May 2 to 92½ cents per U.S. dollar. The Wheat Board accordingly increased its resale prices for all grades of wheat about 6 cents per bushel. This also raises, in Canadian currency, the International Wheat Agreement price range, which will become effective August 1, 1962. The new Canadian equivalent of the fixed U.S. dollar range of \$1.62½ to \$2.02½ per bushel is \$1.75-5/8 to \$2.19 per bushel.

U.S. VEGETABLE FIBER IMPORTS CONTINUED DOWNWARD IN 1961

Vegetable fibers (except cotton) imported into the United States in 1961 totaled 194,665 long tons and were valued at \$42.6 million. This compares with 195,837 tons valued at \$43.8 million in 1960, and continues the downward trend.

The 1961 total quantity was 16 percent below the 1956-60 average and 36 percent below the 1951-55 average. The value was 16 percent and 56 percent below the respective averages. The decrease in the past year was largely the result of a sizable drop in jute. Less jute was purchased as a result of scarce supplies after 2 years of short crops. Also, high prices prevailed during most of the year. There were decreases, also, in most of the other soft fibers and the palm-type fibers, but gains in most of the hard fibers, flax, ramie, raffia, and kapok.

Hard fiber imports increased by 11,321 tons or 9 percent over 1960, despite a large drop in istle. The value increased \$1.2 million or 4 percent. The average import value of sisal remained at about \$193 per ton, but henequen fell from \$170 in 1960 to \$150 in 1961, and abaca fell from \$506 to \$398. Although prices for all three fibers fell through 1961, part of the drop in the average value of abaca was the result of a larger proportion of lower grade fiber included in the total.

Soft fiber imports were affected by prices which increased over 100 percent. They dropped 33,734 tons or 57 percent in quantity from 1960, and \$2.1 million or 20 percent in value, but the average value rose from \$167 per ton in 1960 to \$337 in 1961.

Sisal continued to come mostly from Brazil and East Africa. Henequen, istle, coir, and broomroot were mostly from Mexico, although a fair share of coir was imported also from Jamaica, Ceylon, and some European countries. Nearly all the abaca was from the Philippines.

Pakistan remained the chief source of jute. Belgium and the Netherlands furnished most of the flax, and Yugoslavia most of the hemp. Morocco furnished most of the crin vegetal, and Madagascar most of the raffia. Thailand, Indonesia, and African countries were the most important sources of kapok.

Asia as a whole was the source of 33 percent of the quantity and 54 percent of the value of the vegetable fiber imports in 1961, compared with the larger averages of 44 percent and 55 percent in the preceding five years. Africa furnished 30 percent of the quantity and 19 percent of the value, compared with only 13 and 10 percent, respectively, in 1956-60. Other North American countries were third in importance with 23 percent of the quantity and 16 percent of the value, compared with 24 percent and 21 percent, respectively, in 1956-60.

| Fibers | Quantity | | | | Value | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | Average | Average | 1960 | 1961 | Average | 1960 | 1961 | 1961 |
| | 1951-55 | 1956-60 | | change from 1960 | 1951-55 | | change from 1960 | |
| | Long tons | Long tons | Long tons | Long tons | dollars | dollars | dollars | dollars |
| Hard fibers: | | | | | | | | |
| Sisal 2/ | 122,928 | 97,961 | 71,768 | 747 | 38,031 | 15,413 | 14,029 | 190 |
| Henequen 2/ | 36,233 | 21,030 | 24,211 | 6,582 | 8,863 | 3,251 | 4,612 | 496 |
| Abaca | 53,902 | 36,701 | 20,804 | 7,251 | 25,109 | 14,522 | 11,178 | 646 |
| Istle | 4,946 | 2,808 | 3,535 | 276 | 1,114 | 498 | 96 | 105 |
| Total | 218,009 | 158,500 | 120,318 | 131,639 | 73,117 | 33,684 | 29,915 | 1,227 |
| Soft fibers: | | | | | | | | |
| Jute | 70,111 | 59,199 | 54,599 | 22,249 | 16,744 | 11,749 | 7,502 | 1,653 |
| Flax 3/ | 3,604 | 2,503 | 2,140 | 2,708 | 2,027 | 1,055 | 740 | 191 |
| Sunn. | 1,596 | 1,828 | 2,577 | 617 | 259 | 301 | 122 | 314 |
| Hemp 3/ | 491 | 107 | 65 | 61 | 240 | 52 | 33 | 7 |
| Ramie | 23 | 17 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 14 |
| Total | 75,825 | 63,654 | 59,381 | 25,647 | 19,280 | 13,163 | 8,411 | 2,137 |
| Palm-type fibers: | | | | | | | | |
| Coir | 2,234 | 574 | 550 | 182 | 237 | 96 | 36 | 54 |
| Crin vegetal | 942 | 294 | 149 | 82 | 69 | 25 | 7 | 5 |
| Raffia | 226 | 282 | 258 | 277 | 101 | 146 | 134 | 11 |
| Palm fibers 4/ | 2,993 | 2,911 | 3,030 | 2,322 | 783 | 734 | 505 | 209 |
| Total | 6,395 | 4,061 | 3,987 | 2,863 | 1,190 | 1,001 | 682 | 279 |
| Miscellaneous fibers: | | | | | | | | |
| Kapok | 2,970 | 5,709 | 9,450 | 33,035 | 2,342 | 2,425 | 3,115 | 168 |
| Broomroot fiber | 18 | 13 | 41 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 33 |
| Others, n.s.c. | 1,524 | 1,165 | 2,660 | 1,476 | 389 | 242 | 446 | 160 |
| Total | 4,512 | 6,887 | 12,151 | 34,516 | 2,740 | 2,678 | 3,565 | 25 |
| Total all fibers | 304,741 | 233,102 | 195,837 | 194,665 | 96,327 | 50,526 | 43,787 | 1,214 |

1/ Preliminary

2/ Imports from Mexico, Cuba, and El Salvador include very little, if any, sisal and their total roughly represents total henequen; imports from all other countries include little, if any, henequen, and their total roughly represents total sisal.

3/ Includes all classes of the unmanufactured fiber, weights added without conversion to an equivalent fiber basis.

4/ Includes palmyra, piassava, and other palm fibers not separately classified.

CHILEAN PRODUCTION OF OILSEEDS TO INCREASE SLIGHTLY IN 1962

Chile's oilseed production, which in 1961 was reduced by about one-fourth from the previous year, is forecast to increase from last year by about 3 percent in 1962.

Production which in 1961 consisted largely of rapeseed and sunflower seed, at 41,000 and 36,600 short tons, respectively, is expected to rise in 1962 as a result of an increase in the planted area. However, yields for most oilseeds are expected to decline because of the drought.

No oilseeds are imported into Chile. Oilseed exports, limited to hemp seed, are expected to decline in 1962.

Production of edible vegetable and marine oils, which declined by one-sixth in 1961 from the previous year, is expected to increase only slightly in 1962 from 1961. Net imports of edible oils, totaling about one-third of the domestic production, are expected to rise by about 10 percent in 1962. Exports are confined to the oil used in canning fish for export and to refined olive oil. Information on the breakdown by countries of origin and types of vegetable oil imported during 1961 is not yet available.

Domestic disappearance of edible vegetable oil has remained constant in recent years with a per capita consumption of 12.6 pounds in 1961. Although Chilean oilseed prices have increased slightly during the last two years, both the wholesale and retail prices of vegetable oils have been maintained at the same levels by the government. In view of this fact, consumption seems to be shifting to vegetable oils, the prices of which are controlled, while prices of other fats and oils are increasing steadily.

Cake and meal production in 1961, consisting largely of fish meal, was up by about 4 percent from 1960. During the same period, production decline in sunflower seed meal of more than one-third was more than offset by increases in the production of fish meal. Overall exports of cakes and meals, which in 1961 showed sharp gains of about nine-tenths from 1960, are expected to decline slightly in 1962. Vegetable oilseeds, cakes and meals, whose production is expected to decline by one-fourth in 1962, will represent a smaller proportion of the exports. Exports of feedstuffs have recently been prohibited by the government in order to avoid scarcity since pasture and forage production have been damaged by the drought in the southern provinces. This action may greatly affect exports of oilseed meals. No cakes and meals are imported.

ARGENTINA RAISES FLAXSEED SUPPORT PRICE

Argentina will support its 1962-63 flaxseed crop at 900 pesos per quintal (\$2.76 per bushel converted at the free exchange rate of 82.95 pesos per U.S. dollar), according to an official announcement of May 14. This is an increase of almost one-third from the guaranteed price of 690 pesos (\$2.11 at the 1961 average rate of 82.03 pesos per dollar) for the 1961-62 crop.

C O R R E C T I O N

In the item "Colombia To Increase Production of Oilseeds, Oils, and Meals," Foreign Crops and Markets, May 21, page 16, paragraph 5 should have read as follows: "Imports of all fats and oils in 1962 are expected to increase about 60 percent from the previous year."

INDIA'S PRODUCTION OF OIL-BEARING MATERIALS INCREASES

India's production of oil-bearing materials at 8.2 million short tons in the 1961-62 marketing year is up an estimated 3 percent from 1960-61.

Peanut production, which represents the major portion of India's supply of oil-bearing materials, has increased by 7 percent in 1961-62 from the previous year. In the same period, sesame production increased by more than one-fourth, while rapeseed and mustard seed production dropped by about 15 percent. The production of all other major oil-bearing materials exhibited little change.

Imports of oil-bearing materials in 1961-62, consisting almost entirely of coconut, showed an increase of more than one-tenth from 1960-61. Exports, virtually all of which were peanuts, increased by almost 15 percent.

India's fats and oils imports declined in 1961-62 while production made slight gains, largely accountable to peanut oil. In the same period, exports of fats and oils increased by almost one-and-one-half times from 1960-61. Peanut and castor oils were the major exports.

Production of cakes and meals in 1961-62 were only slightly higher than in the previous year. The gain in the production of peanut cake and meal was largely offset by a drop in the production of rapeseed cake and mustard cake. Exports of cakes and meals, consisting largely of peanut cake and meal, declined by more than one-tenth reflecting increased domestic consumption. No cakes and meals were imported.

OILSEEDS, VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS, AND CAKES AND MEALS: India,
production, exports, and imports,
1960-61 and 1961-62

| Item | : Production : | | : Imports : | | : Exports : | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | 1960-61: | 1961-62: | 1960-61: | 1961-62: | 1960-61: | 1961-62: |
| :- - - - - 1,000 short tons - - - - - | | | | | | |
| Oilseeds: | | | | | | |
| Peanuts (in shell) <u>1</u> /....: | 4,918 | 5,244 | --- | --- | 44 | 50 |
| Sesame seed <u>1</u> /.....: | 323 | 413 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rape and mustard seed <u>2</u> /..: | 1,545 | 1,323 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Flaxseed <u>2</u> /.....: | 459 | 474 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Castorbeans <u>2</u> /.....: | 110 | 132 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cottonseed (crushed | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| only) <u>1</u> /.....: | 286 | 286 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Coconuts (crushed | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| only) <u>3</u> /.....: | 316 | 336 | 99 | 110 | --- | --- |
| Total.....: | 7,957 | 8,208 | 99 | 110 | 44 | 50 |
| Vegetable Fats and Oils: | | | | | | |
| Peanut oil <u>1</u> /.....: | 1,121 | 1,196 | --- | --- | 2 | 22 |
| Sesame oil <u>1</u> /.....: | 100 | 129 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rape and mustard seed | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| oil <u>2</u> /.....: | 454 | 389 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Coconut oil <u>2</u> /.....: | 216 | 229 | 1 | --- | --- | --- |
| Cottonseed oil <u>1</u> /.....: | 44 | 44 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Castor oil <u>2</u> /.....: | 37 | 45 | --- | --- | 22 | 33 |
| Linseed oil <u>2</u> /.....: | 131 | 136 | --- | --- | 1 | 6 |
| Soybean oil <u>3</u> /.....: | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- |
| Palm oil <u>3</u> /.....: | --- | --- | 38 | 37 | --- | --- |
| Total.....: | 2,103 | 2,168 | 42 | 37 | 25 | 61 |
| Cakes and Meals: | | | | | | |
| Peanut cake and meal <u>1</u> /...: | 1,621 | 1,727 | --- | --- | 453 | 375 |
| Sesame cake <u>1</u> /.....: | 151 | 193 | --- | --- | 12 | 11 |
| Rape and mustard cake <u>2</u> /..: | 923 | 789 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cottonseed cake <u>1</u> /.....: | 271 | 271 | --- | --- | 30 | 33 |
| Coconut cake <u>3</u> /.....: | 132 | 141 | --- | --- | 12 | 17 |
| Castor seed cake <u>2</u> /.....: | 64 | 77 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Linseed cake <u>2</u> /.....: | 267 | 276 | --- | --- | 12 | 28 |
| Total.....: | 3,429 | 3,474 | --- | --- | 519 | 464 |

1/ Marketing year beginning October 1.

2/ Marketing year beginning February 1.

3/ Marketing year beginning January 1.

YUGOSLAV CHERRY PRODUCTION UNCHANGED FROM 1961

Yugoslavia's 1962 sour cherry production is unofficially estimated at 38,000 short tons or about the same as 1961.

The Maraska sour cherry harvest--included in the total production estimate--is expected to be an average crop about the same size as last year's 2,200 ton outturn. Sweet cherry production is unofficially estimated 70,000 tons which would equal the 1961 harvest.

Yugoslav exports of dried Maraska sour cherries from January through September 1961 amounted to 150 tons, compared with 82 tons in the same period of 1960. Although only 22 tons of Maraska cherry pulp were exported in the first 9 months of 1961, exports for the year will probably exceed 1960 exports, of 840 tons, all of which occurred in the last quarter.

SOUR CHERRIES: Yugoslavia, exports of dried Maraska sour cherries and Maraska sour cherry pulp, annual 1957-61

| Item and Destination | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 ^{1/} |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons |
| Dried Maraska sour cherries | | | | | |
| Germany, West..... | 13 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 56 |
| Netherlands..... | 44 | 0 | 56 | 46 | 46 |
| United States..... | 80 | 85 | 163 | 115 | 46 |
| Other..... | 21 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 2 |
| Total..... | 158 | 103 | 240 | 166 | 150 |
| Maraska sour cherry pulp | | | | | |
| Austria..... | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Germany, West..... | 93 | 121 | 458 | 837 | 22 |
| Switzerland..... | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total..... | 93 | 149 | 461 | 841 | 22 |

^{1/} 9 months, January - September.

COTTON CONSUMPTION FIRM IN CANADA

Canadian cotton consumption amounted to 308,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the first three-quarters (August-April) of the current season, as indicated by the number of bales opened by mills.

Mill use during the period under review exceeded the 264,000 bales consumed in August-April 1960-61 by 17 percent, and was 14 percent above average bale openings of 269,000 during comparable months of the past 5 seasons. Except for the 313,000 bales consumed in the first 9 months of 1955-56, this season's rate is the highest since 1950-51 when 394,000 bales were used.

Consumption in April totaled 34,000 bales, compared with 37,000 in March, and 29,000 in April 1961.

PAKISTAN EXPORTS LESS COTTON

Exports of cotton from Pakistan during the first 7 months (August-February) of the current season amounted to 128,000 bales (500 pounds gross).

This is one-third less than the 187,000 shipped in the corresponding period of 1960-61, and 43 percent below average exports of 226,000 bales in August-February of the past 5 seasons. Exports this season are the smallest for this period since partition from India in 1947. Substantial price rises during the early part of the season, accompanied by continuing strong domestic demand for cotton, contributed to the lower volume of exports.

Quantities shipped to principal destinations from August 1961 through February 1962, with comparable 1960-61 figures in parentheses, were: India 37,000 bales (2,000); Japan 30,000 (66,000); Hong Kong 17,000 (32,000); Communist China 10,000 (75,000); United States 8,000 (2,000); France 7,000 (5,000); West Germany 4,000 (51); and Belgium 4,000 (449).

Recent decreases in Pakistani cotton prices in import markets are expected to bolster exports during the latter part of this season. C.i.f. Liverpool quotations for Punjab 289F (Middling 1 inch) averaged 32.36 U.S. cents per pound in April, compared with 33.77 cents in March, and 34.87 in February. Also, beginning stocks this season were larger, amounting to an estimated 195,000 bales on August 1, 1961, compared with 150,000 a year earlier.

The 1961-62 cotton crop in Pakistan is now estimated at 1,365,000 bales from 3,268,000 acres, compared with 1,397,000 bales from 3,242,000 acres in the previous season. Although Pakistan is attempting to increase cotton production substantially, not much headway has been made in recent years. Yields have risen slightly while acreage has decreased. This season's crop is only slightly above annual average production of 1,353,000 bales from 3,413,000 acres during the past 5 seasons.

Consumption this season now appears likely to come close to or perhaps slightly exceed the record 1,110,000 bales used in 1960-61. If cotton consumption rises this season, it will continue the uptrend which has occurred each year since partition from India, except 1949-50.

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